

tried to overcome these difficulties of manipulation, he felt tinglings in the arm and even in the leg of the same side, a pain at the nucha, and sometimes a sensation of vertigo and insomnia. This affection is not very rare among telegraph employes, especially those who use the Morse system exclusively; they call it the *mal telegraphique*.

The best means of avoiding this affection is to change from time to time the sending apparatus, when the first symptoms of this complaint are experienced, to replace the Morse system by that of Hughes, and *vice versa*, since both are in use in the telegraph offices.

**SYPHILITIC NERVOUS DISEASE.**—The following aids for the diagnosis of the syphilitic nature of nervous affections, are given by Dr. J. Dreschfield, in the *Practitioner* for May :

1. Age of patient. The age of persons affected with syphilitic nervous disease ranges between 25 and 40 ; out of ninety-six cases collected by Braus, sixty were of patients between 20 and 40 years old, and the cases given by Broadbent, Buzzard, and others, exhibit the same proportions.

2. A syphilitic history. We have here to bear in mind that it is often difficult, especially in women, to trace such a history ; that often when the syphilitic virus selects for its locality the nervous system, there are few, if any, secondary symptoms ; while on the other hand, nervous troubles coming on in a syphilitic patient may be simply due to a coincidence. On looking over many recorded cases, I find that certain forms of syphilitic nervous disease are much oftener preceded by well marked secondary symptoms than others ; this, for instance, is true for syphilitic epilepsy and the more acute cases of meningitis, which come on soon after infection.

3. Multiplicity of lesion. Nervous symptoms which can only be accounted for by the assumption of separate pathological products, situated in different parts of the nervous system, are almost always due to syphilis.

4. Absence of other causes. This applies particularly to the paralysis of the different cranial nerves, and to sudden attacks of hemiplegia in young persons, in the absence of any cardiac or renal troubles.

5. Influence of anti-syphilitic treatment. In a great many cases, especially where the course of the nervous disease is acute, and where the patient has not previously undergone an anti-syphilitic treatment, the effects of the iodide and the mercury are very marked. In the more chronic cases, however, where the syphilitic deposit has itself undergone degenerative changes, and has established secondary changes in the surrounding nerve matter, the treatment will of necessity be of little avail.

Having diagnosed a nervous lesion to be syphilitic, it becomes then of some moment to determine the exact nature and seat of the affection. This, though important as regards the prognosis of the case, is of no great weight as regards the treatment. I hope, however, at a future period to refer to this point also.

Among others we may mention the following as having recently appeared on the pathology of the nervous system and mind :

LEIDESDORF, On Epileptic Insanity, *Stricker's Jahrb.*, 1875, II., 157; OBER-

STEINER, On Certain Laws of Heredity, *Ibid*, 179; FRAENKEL, A Case of Multiple Cranial Nerve Paralysis, *Berliner Klin. Wochens.*, No. 3, Jan. 18; BOUCHUT, On Spontaneous Hypnotism, *Gaz. des Hopitaux*, March 2 and 4; DROSDORFF, The Alterations of Sensibility in Articular Rheumatism and the Electro-therapy of that Disease, *Centralbl. f. d. Med. Wissensch.*, No. 17, April 3; SANDER, The Effect of Spinal Infantile Paralysis on the Motor Tracts of the Cerebral Cortex, *Ibid*, No. 15, March 27; FEREO, Supplementary and Rectificatory Notes on a Case of Exophthalmic Goitre Complicated with Disorders of Sensibility and Motion, *L'Union Medicale*, April 22 and 24; BUCQUOY, On Zona, *La France Medicale*, April 21; J. MATHEWS DUNCAN, On Puerperal Eclampsia, *Practitioner*, April, 1875; SEMAL, On General Sensibility and its Alterations in Melancholic Affections, *Am. Med. Psych.*, May, 1875; P. FABRE, On Hysteria in the Male Sex, *Ibid*; HUREL, Observations on the History of Criminal Insanity, *Ibid*; CULLERRE, Alcoholism and Insanity with Ideas of Persecution, *Ibid*; HAWDEN, Case of Atrophy of Right Hemisphere of Cerebrum and Left Side of Cerebellum, with Atrophy of Left Side of Body, *Jour. Anat. and Phys.*, May, 1874; CUNNINGHAM, Lateral Curvature of Spine, with Hypertrophy of Sympathetic Nervous System in the Lumbar and Sacral Regions, *Ibid*; HEINZEL, On the Diagnostic Value of the Ophthalmoscopic Appearances in the Intra-cranial Disorders of Children, *Jahrb. f. Kinderheilk.*, VIII., 3, p. 331; HETTLER, Studies on the Alterations in the Lungs Following Injuries of the Brain, *Stricker's Jahrb.*, 1875, p. 59; PRZEWOSKI, Oedematous Swelling of the Pacinian Corpuscles, *Virchow's Archiv*, LXIII., 3 and 4, p. 363; POPOFF, On Alterations in the Brain in Abdominal Typhus and in Traumatic Inflammations, *Ibid*, p. 421; IMMANUEL MUNK, Involuntary *Manège* Movements as a Symptom of Basilar Meningitis, with Critical Contributions of our Knowledge of Impulsive Movements, *Ibid*, p. 518; WILLIGK, Bulbar Paralysis caused by Embolism of the Basilar Artery, *Prager Vierteljahrschr.*, 1875, II., p. 39; ZURADELLI, On Contractions and Paralysis of the External Vasomotors and their Cure by means of Electricity, *Il Galvani* (cont. art.); NICOLSON, The Morbid Psychology of Criminals, *Jour. of Mental Science*, April; SHEARER, Notes in Regard to the Prevalence of Insanity and other Nervous Diseases in China, *Ibid*; DEAS, An Illustration of Social Differences in the Distribution of Insanity, *Ibid*; ELISCHER, On the Alterations of the Brain in Chorea Minor, *Virchow's Archiv*, LXIII., 1 and 2, p. 104; ARNDT, On the Pathological Anatomy of the Central Nervous System, *Ibid*, p. 241; PETERSSON, Cases of Neoformations in the Brain, with Remarks on the Diagnosis of Intra-cranial Tumors, *Upsala Läkareforenings Forhandlingar*, X., 285.